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GRAND ARMY MEMORIAL SOUVENIR

. . . OF . . .

COMRADE WM. MCKINLEY



PUBLISHED BY

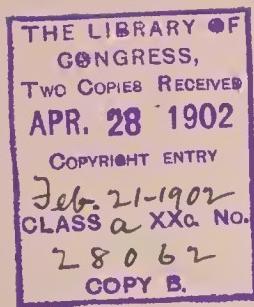
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Grand Army Memorial Souvenir

of

Comrade Wm. McKinley

**McKinley Post No. 25, Formerly Canton Post,
Department of Ohio, G. A. R.**



In publishing a work of this kind, it is courtesy to dedicate it to some one individual, or to a body of individuals who represent closely the man himself.

There was no body of men outside of our great Republic itself, dearer to the heart of our late President than the Grand Army. It represented to him a long association of struggles that our Government might remain intact.

During those days of anxious watching while he lay ill, none were more attentive and interested than the men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A noble man, nobly consecrated to man, never dies ; this was his characteristic attitude toward the Grand Army of the Republic. He loved it because of the noble manhood shown, the soul-inspiring patriotism advanced, and the fearless attack it made upon the destroyer of liberty.

It was to him the embodiment of mutual respect, confidence and friendship. Therefore it is but fitting that this, his last speech, combining all that is pure, noble and loyal, be dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic.

VETERAN 1901.

SOLDIER 1861.



CAPT. FRANK MYERS,
Enlisted May 1, 1861.



CHARLES A. ORR,
Department Commander G. A. R., Dept. of N. Y., and
Junior Vice-Commander Medal of Honor Legion.

SOLDIER 1861.



LIEUT. ANDREW R. PALMER,
Enlisted May 1st, 1861.

TO Comrade Charles A. Orr, Commander of the Department of New York, much credit is due for his untiring effort and forethought in making the initiatory arrangements to have the Grand Army take a part in the last sad ceremonies connected with the funeral of our beloved Comrade McKinley.

On Saturday evening, September 14th, Comrade Orr tendered to President Roosevelt, through comrades Sterrett, Kay, Ewell and Coulter, the services of the Grand Army of the Republic. President Roosevelt wrote a note to Secretary Cortelyou asking that the G. A. R. be given a place in line of escort. Arrangements were made giving the comrades of the order distinguished recognition throughout the entire ceremonies, from the first service at the Milburn place, to the final interment at Canton.

Twelve comrades were present at the service at Milburn place, Sunday morning. The body escort from the City Hall in Buffalo, Monday morning to the funeral train, was composed of comrades under command of Commander Orr. Comrades from nearly if not all the departments were represented. In the first files to follow the remains were:

Charles A. Orr, Commander Department of New York; Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General; Joseph W. Kay, Past Department Commander, New York; O. H. Coulter, Past Department Commander, Kansas; Joseph E. Ewell, Judge Advocate, Department New York; P. H. Coney, Member National Council, Kansas.

The next files were made up from the representatives of the various Posts of Buffalo and comrades from all Departments. The funeral train was accompanied to Washington by Charles A. Orr, Commander Department of New York; Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General; Alfred Lyth, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Joseph W. Kay, Past Commander Department of New York; W. F. Billings, Commander Post No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y. At Washington, Department Commander Israel W. Stone, of the Department of the Potomac, had charge of the special escort, composed of comrades.

The Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic, Ell Torrance, attended the funeral obsequies of the late President, Comrade William McKinley, at Washington, D. C., and with the following members of the Council of Administration, accompanied the funeral train to Canton, Ohio, and represented the Grand Army of the Republic, in the final ceremonies: Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General; William H. Armstrong, National Council Administration, Department of Indiana; Edgar Allen, National Council Administration, Department of Virginia; A. A. Taylor, National Council Administration, Department of Ohio.



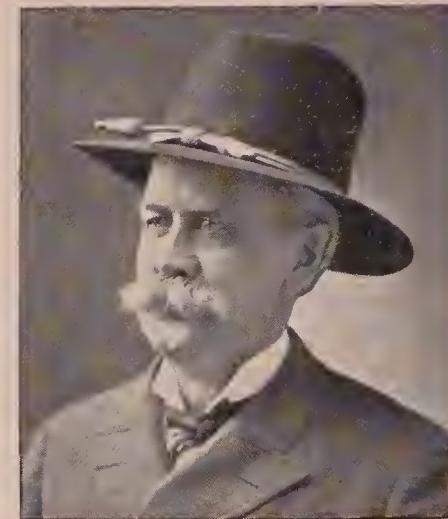
ELL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.



JOHN McELROY,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.



F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General, G.A.R.



CHARLES A. ORR,
Comd'r Department N. Y., G.A.R.



JOSEPH E. EWELL,
Judge Advocate, Department of N. Y.



ALFRED LYTH,
Past Sen. Vice Comd'r-in-Chief, G.A.R.



JOSEPH W. KAY,
Past Dept. Comd'r, N. Y., G.A.R.



W. F. BILLINGS,
Comd'r Post No. 9, Buffalo, N.Y.

Comrades Sterrett, Orr, Kay, Lyth and Billings accompanied the funeral train from Buffalo to Washington, D. C., and were there, with Comrade McElroy, assigned places in the special escort of honor, by Commander-in-Chief Ell Torrance.

“Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the Peoples and Powers of Earth.”



THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

President McKinley's Pan-American Address

...at...

Buffalo, N. Y.,

...with...

A Short Biographical Sketch of the Late President.



Illustrated

By Half-Tone Engravings of Some of the Last Scenes at Buffalo.



EXTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC—PAN-AMERICAN GROUNDS.
Where President McKinley was foully assassinated while holding a
Public Reception, September 6th, 1901.

Biographical Sketch.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, whose administration as President of the United States was fraught with honor, dignity and wisdom, was born at Niles, Ohio, February 26th, 1843. His early education was comprehensive, and in 1860-61, he taught school at Poland, Ohio. When President Lincoln called upon the nation's sons to volunteer in the war for the suppression of the blight of slavery, William McKinley was among the first to respond. As a private soldier he enlisted. From private to breveted Major, he won his way by gallant and brave service. A born leader of men he showed himself in military life, as in civic. After the close of the war he studied law at Warren, Ohio, and later engaged in his chosen profession in Canton, Ohio. In 1869 he was elected District-Attorney of Stark County, in which capacity he served until 1872.

He married, in 1871, Miss Ida Saxton, who survives him.

Mr. McKinley served in the Forty-Fifth Congress, and subsequently was re-elected to the Fifty-First, and to the intervening congresses. In 1891 he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a plurality of twenty-thousand votes.

At the Republican National Convention, at Minneapolis, in 1892, Mr. McKinley received one hundred and eighty-two votes for the Presidential nomination. In 1893 he was re-elected governor of Ohio, by twenty-one thousand plurality. As President of the United States he was first elected in 1896. He was re-elected in 1900. After an administration most admirable, most potent and wise, William McKinley was shot down by a misguided assassin, while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6th, 1901.

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

And while the world at large must deplore the loss of a good and grand man—grand by his wisdom and diplomacy; good by his kindness and Godliness—we must all feel that we are much better for his influence. "We loved him, he loved us," and for his life, for his benign influence, we thank God. May every true American feel grateful for his life, and be better for the influence of his genial kindness and true humanity.

Some Characteristic Sayings By William McKinley.

"A noble manhood, nobly consecrated to man, never dies."

"Patriotism is above party and National honor is dearer than any party name."

"I believe in arbitration as a principle; I believe it should prevail in the settlement of international differences. It represents a higher civilization than the arbitrament of war. I believe it is in close accord with the best thought and sentiment of mankind; I believe God puts no nation in supreme place which will not do supreme duty."

"An open schoolhouse free to all, evidences the highest type of advanced civilization. It is the gateway to progress, prosperity, and honor and the best security for the liberties and independence of the people. It is the strongest rock of the foundation, the most enduring stone of the temple of liberty; our surest stay in every storm, our present safety, our future hope—aye, the very citadel of our influence and power. It is better than garrisons and guns, than forts and fleets."

"The want of the time is manly men, men of character, culture and courage, of faith and sincerity; the exalted manhood which forges its way to the front by the force of its own merits."

"The American home where honesty, sobriety and truth preside, and a simple, everyday virtue without pomp and ostentation is practiced, is the nursery of all true educations."

"Christian character is the foundation upon which we must build if our citizenship is to be lifted up and our institutions are to endure."

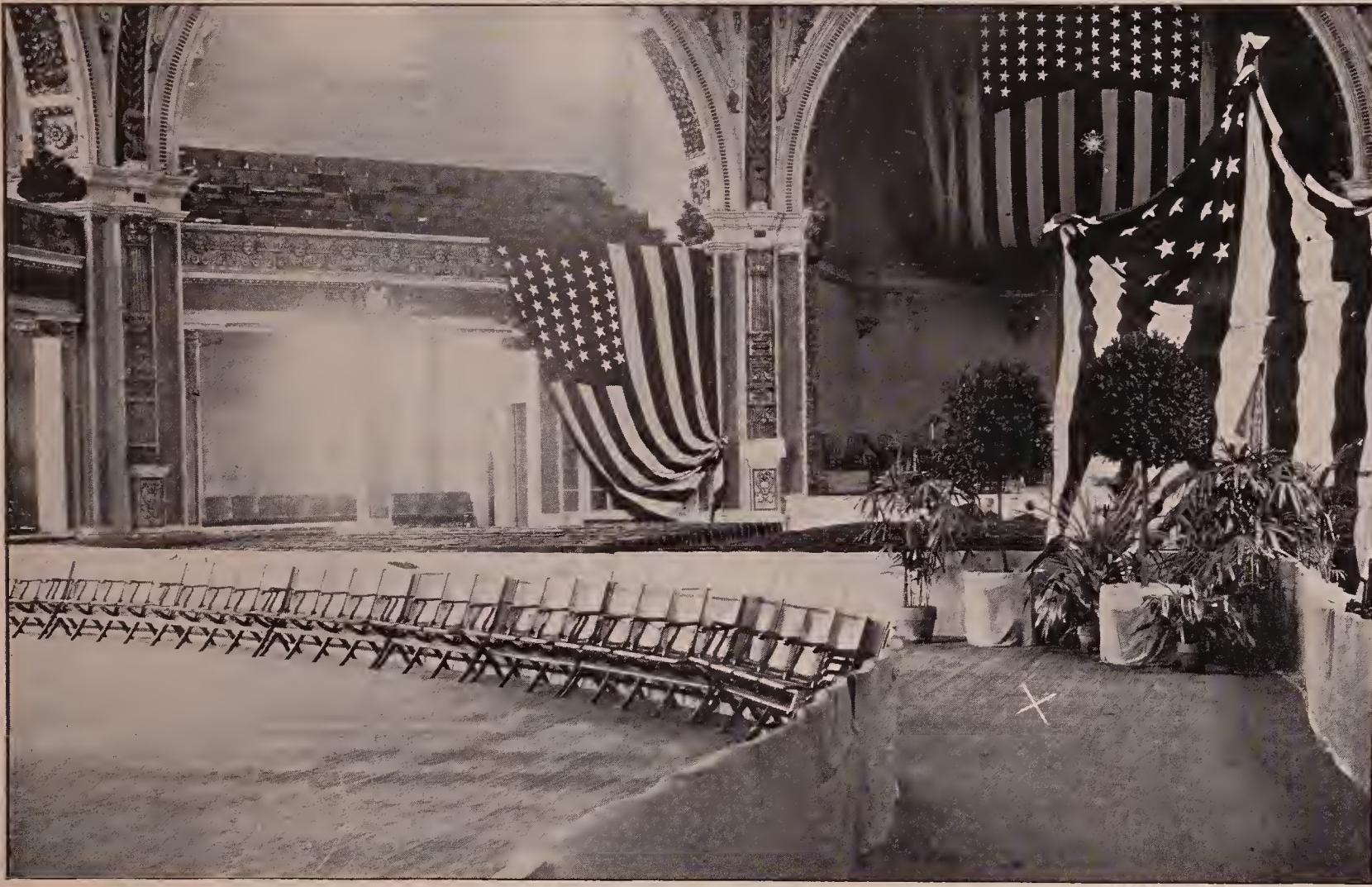
"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency."

"The men who established this Government had faith in God and sublimely trusted Him. They besought counsel and advice in every step of their progress. And so it has been ever since; American history abounds in instances of this trait of piety, this sincere reliance on a higher power in all great trials of our National affairs."

Our Destiny.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of these later days, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress, and not rest content with any secondary place.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC—PAN-AMERICAN GROUNDS,
The cross marks the exact spot where President McKinley stood
when the assassin fired the fatal shot.

William McKinley's Pan-American Address.

Delivered at the Exposition Grounds, Buffalo, N. Y., President's Day, September 5th, 1901.

HIS LAST PUBLIC SPEECH.

PRESIDENT MILBURN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL BUCHANAN, COMMISSIONERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this Exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies, the French Colonies, the Republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the Commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational; and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people, and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and low prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves, or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But, though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVING THE MILBURN RESIDENCE
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST ADDRESS.

The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world. Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and larger trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a short space of time, and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable.

The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond all their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the Government, with every facility known at the time for rapid travel, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now! We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable, and were able, through the military telegraph, to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities.

We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago; and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington in less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from



MILITARY GUARD SURROUNDING THE CASKET CONTAINING THE BODY
OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY, WHICH LAY IN STATE IN THE
CITY HALL, BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST ADDRESS.

that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our Capitol, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy.

So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands, that its temporary interruption, even in ordinary times, results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Pekin, and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication, inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

At the beginning of the 19th century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other, the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

My fellow citizens: Trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in the great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty in the care and security of these deposits and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of those depositories of the people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake which will not permit of either neglect, or of undue selfishness. No narrow sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises which have grown to such great proportions affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have.



THE BODY OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY BEING BORNE FROM THE
BUFFALO CITY HALL TO THE HEARSE.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST ADDRESS.

No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of communities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us, for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times ; measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to promote the markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the Eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched ; next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the conveyance to carry it to the buyer.

We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense, they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable can be no longer postponed.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This Ex-

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LAST ADDRESS.

position would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds here practical and substantial expression, and which we hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembled this autumn in the Capitol of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear ; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

“ Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving.”

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this Exposition? Gentlemen : Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict ; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the Peoples and Powers of Earth.



TOMB AT WEST LAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, OHIO,
Where Comrade McKinley was laid at rest.

Resolutions Adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic and Forwarded to Mrs. Wm. McKinley.

OFFICE OF THE
JUDGE ADVOCATE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.,
CHARLES A. ORR, *Department Commander.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 17, 1901.

The Grand Army of the Republic, represented by comrades from every section of our country, assembled in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., under the auspices of the Department of New York, G. A. R., hereby expresses its profound grief and sorrow in the great calamity that has overtaken the nation, and its tender and affectionate regard for its late beloved comrade William McKinley, who, equally with those who have fallen on the field of battle, has laid down his life for his country.

As a soldier he was brave and courageous. As a citizen he fulfilled the highest obligations. As a public official he directed the policy of the nation during a critical period, with profound wisdom and matchless skill, exhibiting the highest type of christian statesmanship. As a leader he was loved and esteemed, and his judgment was intuitive and unerring. In his domestic life he gave a happy and felicitous example of sympathetic devotion to wife and a reverend love for home that in an extraordinary degree endeared him to the nation.

Possessed of unusual wisdom and rare strength of character, he demonstrated that the most sympathetic nature may be joined with titanic power, intellectual greatness, and prophetic vision. But yesterday we saw him at the pinnacle of human power and greatness, occupying the highest earthly position, speaking to the multitudes assembled on these grounds in words of inspired wisdom that challenged the admiration of the entire civilized world ; to-day a narrow house and a windowless home contains all that was mortal of William McKinley.

His name will be inscribed on the nation's roll of honor and immortality, and the record of his life will be an uplifting guidance during all the ages to come.

We tender our profoundest sympathy to the bereaved widow, whose love and devotion largely aided her husband in his distinguished career, and we direct that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to her.

LEO RASSIEUR,
Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R., St. Louis, Mo.

O. H. COULTER,
Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R., Topeka, Kas.

JOSEPH E. EWELL,
Judge Advocate, Dept. of New York, G. A. R., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R., Cambridge, Mass.

J. L. BENNETT,
Judge Advocate, Dept. Ill., G. A. R., Chicago, Ill.

Committee.



HEADQUARTERS
Department
of New York
of the
**GRAND ARMY
OF THE REPUBLIC**

JOHN SWIFT, Secretary, Dept. Commander

DANIEL M. HOBBS, Second Vice Commander

REV. ERAS TORKE, Chaplain

JOHN DAWSON, Medical Director

GEOGRAPHIC CO., Judge Advocate

HOSPITAL FUND, Chief Mustering Officer

CHARLES McBEAN, General Adj't of Camp

CHARLES A. ORR, Department Commander
W.H. Broughton, Assistant Adj'tant General
L.C. Young, Assistant Quartermaster General

CHURCH OF ADMINISTRATION

A.R. PEINFIELD, Joseph Porter

H.J. CHAMBERS, James Owens

L.I. HANCOCK

OFFICE OF THE

JUDGE ADVOCATE

Buffalo, A.M. September 17th, 1901

The Grand Army of the Republic

EVERY SECTION OF OUR COUNTRY
REPRESENTED
BY COMRADES FROM
THE EXPOSITION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION,
ASSEMBLED IN THE
UNDER THE Auspices of the
Department of New York G.A.R.

Herbly expresses its profound grief and sorrow in the great calamity that has overtaken the nation and its

WISDOM AND AFFECTIONATE REGARD FOR HIS LATE

Comrade



PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY

who equally with those who have fallen on the field of battle, has laid down his life for his country.

As a soldier he was brave and courageous. As a citizen he fulfilled the highest obligations. As a public official he directed the policy of the Nation during a critical period with profound wisdom and undaunting skill, exhibiting the highest type of chivalry, wisdom and statesmanship. As a leader he was bold and resolute, and his judgment was intuition and intuition. In his dominion he gave a happy and glorious example of sympathetic devotion to wife and a reverend care for home that can be extraordinary degree unknown in this Nation.

Possessed of unusual wisdom and rare strength of character he demonstrated that the most sympathetic nature may be joined with titanic power, intellectual greatness, and prophetic vision.

BUT YESTERDAY WE SAW HIM AT THE
PINNACLE OF HUMAN POWER AND GREATNESS, OCCUPying THE HIGHEST EARTHLY POSITION, SPEAKING TO THE MULTITUDES ASSEMBLED ON THESE GROUNDS IN WORDS OF INSPIRED WISDOM THAT CHALLENGED THE ADMIRATION OF THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD.

TO DAY A MOURNING HOUSE AND A WINDOWLESS HOME CONTAINS ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY. HIS NAME WILL BE INSCRIBED ON THE VIRTUOUS ROLL OF HONOR AND IMMORTALITY, AND THE RECORD OF HIS LIFE WILL BE AN ILLUMINATING

GUIDANCE DURING ALL THE AGES TO COME.

WE TENDER OUR

PROFOUNDEST SYMPATHY

To the bereaved widow, whose love and devotion largely aided her husband in his distinguished career, and we direct that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded

TO HER

Elaine

Post Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.
St. Louis, Mo
O'Hallorhan

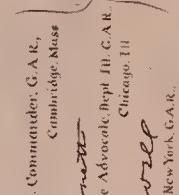
Post Capt. Commander, G.A.R.
Topeka, Kas

Joseph E. Everett
Judge Advocate, Dept. New York, G.A.R.
Buffalo, N.Y.

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Resolutions adopted by a Committee of the G.A.R. at the Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, September 17, 1901, sent to Mrs. Wm. McKinley.



1901

Grand Army of the Republic Tribute.

A beautiful floral tribute was sent in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a letter of sympathy by the Commander-in-Chief, to Mrs. McKinley, as follows:

"On behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, I wish to comfort you with the assurance that you have the tender sympathy and unfailing love of every surviving soldier of the Union, and our prayer is that the gracious Father will sustain you.

[Signed]

"ELL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief."

William McKinley was the last of the heroes of the Civil War to occupy the high office of President. He honored the office by which he was honored. He died as he lived, an honored christian gentleman.

The first act of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment on convening the second morning after the announcement of the President's dying condition was made, was to stand with bowed heads and repeat the Lord's Prayer.

The last act of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment was to sing "Nearer My God to Thee."

"COMRADE MCKINLEY DEARLY LOVED THE FLAG."

"McKinley the soldier, moulded McKinley the statesman. For four years the one object before him, at sunrise and sunset, leading the way in toilsome marches, its folds illuminating the tented field and inspiring defense and assault, was the flag. It was dearer to him than life, and for it he repeatedly risked his life. It stood for country, home, and liberty. It became sacred in his eyes, and he followed it with devotion amounting almost to adoration."—*Chauncey M. Depew.*

OFFICERS OF THE FAMOUS WIEDRICH'S BATTERY,
1st N. Y. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

THE BOY OF 1861.



GEORGE W. FLYNN,
Enlisted Nov. 20, 1861, at 15 years of age.



1—LIEUT. C. SCHMITT. 2—SERGT PHILIP BACHERT.
3—CAPT. MICHAEL WIEDRICH.

MAN OF 1901.



GEORGE W. FLYNN,
of to-day.



Army Record of Comrade William McKinley.

Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. Enlisted as private, Co. E, 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Poland, Ohio, and mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1861. Appointed regimental Commissary Sergeant, April 15, 1862; Second Lieutenant Co. D., November 3, 1862; First Lieutenant, March 30, 1863; Captain, September 1, 1864. Brevet Major, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "For gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley." Mustered out with regiment, July 26, 1865.

Engaged in actions of

Carnifax Ferry, Va., . . .	September 10, 1861	Otter Creek, Va., . . .	June 16, 1864
Clark's Hollow, Va., . . .	May 1, 1862	Lynchburg, Va., . . .	June 17 and 18, 1864
Princeton, Va., . . .	May 15, 1862	Buford's Gap, Va., . . .	July 20, 1864
South Mountain, Md., . . .	September 14, 1862	Kernstown, Va., . . .	July 24, 1864
Antietam, Md., . . .	September 17, 1862	Winchester, Va., . . .	August 17, 1864
Buffington, Ohio River, . . .	July 18, 1863	Berryville, Va., . . .	September 3, 1864
Cloyd's Mountain, Va., . . .	May 9, 1864	Opequan, Va., . . .	September 19, 1864
New River Bridge, Va., . . .	May 10, 1864	Fisher's Hill, Va., . . .	September 22, 1864
Lexington, Va., . . .	June 11, 1864	Cedar Creek, Va., . . .	October 19, 1864
Buchanan, Va., . . .	June 13, 1864		

Admitted to the Bar at Warren, Ohio, in March, 1867. Prosecuting Attorney, Stark County, Ohio, 1869 to 1871. Representative in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses. Governor of Ohio, January 11, 1892, to January 13, 1896. President of the United States, March 4, 1897, to September 14, 1901. Died at Buffalo, N. Y., September 14, 1901. Buried at Canton, Ohio, September 19, 1901. Mustered in as Comrade, G. A. R., in Canton Post (now McKinley Post) No. 25, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., July 7, 1880.